

THE STATES' NAMES.

cent meeting of the American Academy Hamilton B. Staples read a paper

The name of California first originated in the imagination of the author of a Spanish romance, Don Quixote de la Mancha. Here the precious stones found in the territory of California were probably given to the territory by the name of Cortez, who, no doubt, had read this romance.

Oregon was the name formerly given to the territory of the West. Governor, and the traveler, mentions it in 1793. In doing so, he evidently considered it with reference to the present state of that name.

The name of Oregon was named from the word *Ure*, of English, by John Meares from a month's journey, to whom the territory was named.

The State of Massachusetts was named in honor of that nation. The origin of the name is not known. It is said to be a word, "wade-mach," meaning "a small," or "small," meaning at or near.

The name of Oregon was first mentioned in the origin of the name in the late 18th century.

Isle of Rhé; others, from the Duke of Eylandt, signifying red island. It might be called the Isle of the Red-headed, being near the harbor.

Connet, the name of an Indian prince, who, in the year 1614, laid up an oil-ship.

York is named from the Duke of the original grantee. In the charter he was the land "from the west side of the Co. of Essex to the north side of the City."

The territory of New Jersey was given charter to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley, who, in 1684, were expelled and defended the Isle of Jersey, in the Brittain, and his new possessions in America.

Pennsylvania was founded by William Penn, and it is the only State named in its charter. It is the only one which is descriptive of the general character of its soil.

Three counties lying southeast of Pennsylvania were formerly territories of that State, and were not a separate charter as Delaware, after the Revolution, gave up the bay into which the river empties.

Virginia was called in honor of Queen who was known as the virgin Queen. The first English settlement was founded by French settlers in 1603, and was named Charles I. of France. The name of the colony, England, was not the southern side of the Gulf of Mexico. The name Maine was given to that State by the French. The river it bordered "the Mayne Land of New England." The name was also descriptive name derived from the French word "mont," meaning green mountain. The name of the river was derived from the French word, signifying "the head of a river flow."

Michigan is from the Indian, My meaning not the "father of waters," great water."

Minnesota is named for the Kio Cador, a chief of the Sioux. The name is of Spanish origin, a rudely or "red," referring to the color of the soil.

A place is supposed to have been named, as one of the chief villages of the Indians. It was located on the Tennessee River.

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river from the lowly Indians. The word "Mississippi" came from a river in the Indian Minn-eh-sho-ah-say "muddy water." The word "Wisconsin" is of French origin. It was formerly spelled Ouisconsin, meaning "the white water." Illinois is derived from the Delaware word, "Illin" or "Lent," meaning "the land of the bent water." The name Michigan comes from words of Algonquin and Chippewa meaning "the great lake." Louisiana was named in honor of L. France, and was formerly applied to the whole of the Mississippi valley. The word Arkansas is of Indian stock, and was applied by the Indians to the whole of the country west of the Mississippi. The word Arkansas is of Indian stock, and was applied by the Indians to the whole of the country west of the Mississippi. The word Arkansas is of Indian stock, and was applied by the Indians to the whole of the country west of the Mississippi.

FASHION NOTES.

GLOVES a yard long are imported dressed that have short sleeves.

DAKOTA and prairie for general use, and for the farm, and a black one for popular choice.

PUFFED plaistons, with the puffs a zontally, give stylish finish to dresses. Puffed sleeves detract from the effect.

ORNAMENTAL, pins of bright colors, oval heads are used with much liberality, especially for fastening the great bows that would otherwise be fully.

SQUAKE neckerchiefs of *el cie blue* or *seline de soie*, with scallops and vines colored with violet pastels, are worn by men with black dresses, and the pretty.

STEEPER mantles for church and for made of black grenadine, with broad figures of great size, and silk handkerchiefs.

STRIPES of satin alternating with cloth are in great favor for the plumed lining dresses. The overalls is then plain color of the satin stripe, and of cloth or cambré.

TRIMMED bridesmaids wear short frocks of English silk, drapery of silk mull upon the skirt. Hedge roses in straight gowns, the Gainsborough bonnets of England are worn on the corsage.

PURPLE shades of mixed silk and wool colors, eddily of red, and in soft colors, eddily of purple, white, and

are made up into mantles and robes of sleek chenille, or of Chinese silks in the colors of the stuffs.

A FAVORITE combination for a young woman is a pinkish cloth for the bodice, with a skirt of invisible green sateen. The collar and cuffs are of the dark green, and the skirt is covered with fern embroidery, and a wide band of pleating of the embroidery at the foot of the skirt.

IN MASSER imported walking suits, cashmere made over a bouclé petticoat, in watered silk, with the Bouclé and the skirt of the skirt in watered silk, or with some more intricate for trimming. Tones of this, the robin's-egg blue costume of this kind, is a favorite.

The India pongees that are so popular are a favorite choice make, useful, and cool summer dresses, when simply trimmed with a little embroidery for trimming, and a wide band of pleating at the foot of the skirt.

THE new ulsters for travelling coats of a severe shape, following the lines of the frock coats, are worn folded in the back, and with a large button fastened from the throat to the waist. The material is English checked cloth or "tweed." Similar coats of styled woolen cloth are worn by English women of fashion.

TRANSFORMER and quilt styles were also popular for children. Small boys are dressed in suits of black velvet, with wide cuffs of embroidery, knee-breaches and stockings and pumps; their girls wear full-skirted frocks of black velvet with full-skirted hats that frame the face and have a single great low for trimming. Dresses have grumps, with shoulder straps and a plain "yoke" at the shoulders, and

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